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St. Johns, Thursday, April 13,

Russia and England have declared war.

France and China are negotiating for peace.

The new administration seems to be down on the mormons.

American capital and enterprise are now building a railroad in British Columbia.

The Alaska commission has gone to take charge of that territory and start the new government to roll.

U. S. troops have been sent to Panama to protect American interests there, during the revolution.

Arizona federal office seekers are not as numerous as in the other territories, their being only 406 applicants.

It seems that the report of the death of President Barrios, of Guatemala, has been confirmed, and the revolution gradually dying.

There seems to be no question but what Grant Oury will succeed Governor Tittle. Now it is time for the kickers to come around and enumerate some of Grant's good qualities.

The Sentinel will wager a cigar that Apache county will get away with the U. S. Marshalship.—(Yuma Sentinel).

Make it two, you feller that's a walking on the wall up there with a musket, and we'll help you smoke 'em when you come off guard.

From the amount of Mormon "taffy" indulged in by certain Territorial papers, it looks as if Bishop Milner, of the Orion Era, had opened the Mormon sack, filled with tithing money, in some of the sanctums of our territorial journalists. It will be remembered that Elder Milner was in Phoenix during the recent term of the supreme court.

The erroneous idea has gone abroad that Arizona has no quarantine law. We have one in full force and effect, which provides against the introduction of diseased cattle or cattle from infected districts. The law that was vetoed by the Governor was a quarantine against Texas only. The rush of cattle from Texas into Arizona will not meet the anticipation of our New Mexico friends, who have given great publicity to the story greatly to our detriment.

Bishop Stewart and Elder J. C. Robinson, two of the head men of the Mormon church in Arizona, indicted for polygamy, and tried at the recent term of court in Phoenix, were allowed to plead guilty to the lesser count in the indictment, unlawful cohabitation. The judge sentenced them to ninety days imprisonment in the Territorial penitentiary at Yuma—entirely too light a sentence for the enormity of their crimes.

The Mexican Financier, protests against allowing the Mormons to gain a foothold in Mexico, and cites the history of the sect, in the United States to prove what a serious affliction it is capable of making of itself. It is safe to say that the only condition on which the Latter Day Saints can gain permanent toleration in Mexico, is the abandonment of the plural wife luxury; Mexico is a country in which there are not so many constitutional forms to be gone through, in abolishing a nuisance, as in the United States.—(Nogales Frontier).

This is the sentiment all along the line of Catholic countries. The practice of polygamy, under the assumed authority of the "teachings of Jesus," in the Republic of Mexico, or in any of the Central or South American States would be denounced as blasphemous and sacrilegious. The courts and the people would make short work of the pretenders.

Arizona's Immigration Curse.

The question why a few of the half million of immigrants that annually come to this country, do not find pleasant homes in our fertile valleys, has often engaged the attention of some of our best men, and we are often asked why it is that we do not have more, thrifty gentle farmers. It is not on account of soil, for there is no country on top of God's green turf that has better or more fertile soil than can be found in the valleys of the Little Colorado river; it is not on account of climate, for a more salubrious or delightful climate can not be found, combining as it does a climate for tropical products and the pure, refreshing air that is so sought after by consumptives. Then why is it they pass us by? To those who have lived long in this portion of Arizona, and in all Mormonized parts, and who know the character of the major portion of the immigrants who come to this country, the answer is suggestive. In the first place the emigrants are mostly men of large families, and of the strictest moral habits, who hold greatest abhorrence to the immoral and beastly practices of the Mormons. The marriage rite is most sacred to them; and they leave their foreign home to rid themselves of the tyranny, caused by the centralization of power to one man, to come to a free country. The advance agents of the colonies post themselves in regard to the people of the different sections open to settlement, and the result is that we do not get any of this desirable and thrifty class of people, who do not want such a horrible and degrading example, as is practiced and taught by the Mormons, set before the faces of their rising generation. Arizona farming sections will not get that desirable thrifty immigrant, that makes a peaceful and plentiful country, until the Mormon question is eternally settled.

A Washington dispatch says: "The members of the Utah Commission have had a very satisfactory interview with the President. They made a verbal report to him of the condition of affairs in Utah, and outlined their plans for future work. The President listened to them with attention, and expressed satisfaction at the progress made and an approval of their plans. He promised the commission that whatever could be done by the administration toward strengthening and sustaining them and the judiciary of Utah in the effort to root out the practice of polygamy, would be done. The members of the commission also saw the Attorney General and received from him similar satisfactory assurances of support."

The recent decision of the Supreme Court, which body went out of its way to decide that the Edmunds law was valid and constitutional, is very discouraging to the Mormons. However, no recent litigation has occasioned them to abandon their habits of industry, which have been such potent factors in their prosperity.—(Phoenix Gazette).

The Supreme Court decision is, no doubt, discouraging to practical polygamists who, as a rule, are the most tyrannical, worthless, ignorant, and laziest puffed up wretches on Earth—making slaves of the women, their infamous creed debases—no wonder they are discouraged.

T. S. Bunch, of Apache county, appears to have the inside track in the race for U. S. Marshal of Arizona. Besides the influence he has in Apache county, he has the support of his brother in law, ex-Senator Garland, of Arkansas.—(Prescott Journal).

Brother in law is pretty good and Mr. B. has also a host of the same kind of brothers in the law supporting him, and he will be a credit to them as U. S. Marshal.

The Orion Era makes its appearance with the name of Judge J. B. Milner at the head as editor. Now if the Judge would employ a competent printer, and turn loose the blacksmiths that have been butchering its mechanical appearance since it has been in existence, no doubt his efforts would be appreciated by his patrons.—(Flagstaff Champion).

Don't growl Bro. Fay, its position on the mode of relief for unmarried marriageable females is clear enough.

The Mormons have missions in England, Scotland, Wales, Germany, France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Malta, Switzerland, Gibraltar, Hindostan, Siam, Australia, Ceylon, China, Chili, Guinea, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, Iceland, on the banks of the Nile, and in the Holy land.—(Piche (Nev.) Record).

And the rest of the world will soon be made 'missionary' ground for the fleeing polygamists.

NOT PERSECUTION—BUT JUSTICE.

In looking over the epistle sent to the mormon conference, held at Logan, Utah, by Taylor and Cannon, several significant points are observable. The epistle goes on to state, "that citizens of the highest type of character had been selected as victims of persecution as criminals of the lowest grade." The only astonishing feature to our mind is that these high types of character have not been sought out, and justice meted out to them long ago, by the enforcement of the law, the majesty of which has been grossly violated by these high type characters. Such is, and should be, the custom of all civilized communities to hunt out violators of the law and punish them for their crimes. Such has been the custom throughout all civilized ages, and we fail to see a reason why a mormon polygamist should be exempt. Centuries ago, under the old English law, the penalty for the crime of polygamy was decapitation, polygamy being weighed in the same balance with the crimes of murder and high treason. The English government in the extension of her territory, and taking into her Dominion various heathen and savage tribes, that practiced polygamy according to their customs, and to avoid an inhumanity against an ignorant and savage people, who could not realize that they were living in violation of any moral law, commuted the punishment of death to imprisonment. Hence the polygamous mormons of this enlightened age, instead of raising the cry of persecution, should be thankful that the same immunities granted to his brethren centuries ago are, under the law, granted to him now. The epistle refers to the imprisonment of the elders in Arizona, and considers the proceedings so outrageous that no other man who anticipated being accused himself dare submit to such treatment, and that many have left their homes for foreign lands. In what does the outrage consist? It cannot be on the part of the court or jury. It is a settled principal in criminal jurisprudence that the free and voluntary confessions and admissions of the accused is good evidence against him. Tenney, one of the elders referred to, long prior to his arrest, not only openly, but boastfully confessed to his living in polygamy. Kemp, another elder, during the progress of his trial, voluntarily put himself upon the witness stand, and his own sworn statements warranted a verdict of guilty, independent of convincing evidence outside. Flake and Skonsen, the other two elders referred to, when brought before the court for arraignment, each entered a plea of guilty, consequently no other evidence was required. Then the outrage must be that the accused have not been sufficiently cautious in keeping their crimes concealed, and that their heathenish and immoral practices have been brought to light, and the law is vindicated, it has been enforced, its penalties meted out to its violators. It is no wonder then that many have left their homes for foreign lands, and that thus Chief John Taylor has withdrawn. This is not a rare instance of violators of the law withdrawing and leaving for foreign lands. Bandits, highway robbers and murderers, after reigns of terror, have found it convenient to withdraw to evade the laws demands, and as they withdrew raise the howl of persecution, and spotters, spies and deputies all display zeal in their endeavors to ascertain their whereabouts. They claim that the Constitution protect the sacredness of contracts, and that the plural marriage is a contract and should be protected. It is true that the Constitution, together with all common and statutory laws, recognize the sacredness of contracts entered into by competent parties upon legal considerations, but a contract to come within the meaning of the Constitution must be one that is free from stain of fraud and imposition. All contracts in violation of morality and founded upon considerations contra bonos mores are void, and polygamy comes under this head, such contracts the law sternly repudiates.

on the grounds of immorality, and is spurned from the threshold of every legal tribunal. It was stated by George Q. Cannon not long since that these were the darkest days that mormonism ever experienced. The reasons are that the enormity of their crimes are being looked after, and the proper punishment administered. The indignity of the American people is aroused, they demand protection under the law, against the enormity of the immoral practices carried on in our midst with impunity, which is a shameful stain against the Government, under which they live. The legislative and judicial departments are aroused to the necessity of prompt legislative enactments, and their rigid enforcement. These being the facts, mormonism is too corrupt in its organism to stand the test of the scrutiny of the law, no more than the crimes of high treason, murder or robbery. It is then no wonder that they claim that the world in general is against them and christian denominations in particular. Polygamy one of the main pillars of the institution, is broken, the fabric sooner or later must fall. The chief leaders see it and know it, but retire in confusion. The masses, through whose ignorance and superstitious credulity, they have gulled into blind servility, must suffer the consequence. The women, who they claim to be parties to polygamous marriages, the sacredness of which they boast, are deserted, and with their children are left to battle with their poverty, shame and disgrace.

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A stream of running water, the San Jose, rises near the summit of the Sierra Madre, and runs 75 miles eastward to the Rio Puerco, and the company's road follows the whole length of its valley. There are numerous fine valleys opening into the valley of the San Jose, flanked by grassy and wooded hills, upon which there is an open growth of small cedar and piñon. There is an extensive belt of good pine timber on the mountains, near the railroad, and good springs are found on both slopes of the Sierra Madre. There is a large coal field west of Fort Wingate which has been fully explored, and which will afford labor for a large population; there are also coal deposits on the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre. Many varieties of building stone are found in great abundance along the line of the road.

In Arizona the grazing areas are supplied with good water, and the United States Surveyors, who made the official surveys of the country, say they are as good, if not better, than those of Wyoming and Montana. The Navajo Indians grow corn without irrigation, in the valleys of the Puerco of the West, on the Company's lands, and in the valley of the Little Colorado, also on the line of the road, good crops of corn, sorghum, oats, barley, and garden vegetables are grown by irrigation, the finest of potatoes, oats, wheat, barley and garden vegetables of large size and fine quality have been successfully grown without irrigation on the slopes of the San Francisco mountains.

On these mountains there is an extensive timber belt, diversified by beautiful valleys and parks, with good water and wonderful canyons through which the road passes. In fact, the whole of the country traversed by the road is very picturesque and beautiful, and many towns are being built along its route.

The Valley of the Rio Grande, at Albuquerque is 5,000 feet above the sea, and the passes of the Sierra Madre and the San Francisco mountains, in Arizona, have elevations of 7,000, with a depression at Winslow, on the Little Colorado, where the altitude is 5,000 feet; the climate is mild and salubrious. Cattle and sheep graze throughout the year and do not need to be sheltered or grain fed during the winter. The nights are cool during the summer.

The Company is now prepared to make sales of its grazing lands in quantities of 50,000 acres or more, at prices ranging from one dollar (or even less for larger quantities), to one dollar and a half an acre, upon payment of one-fourth the purchase value at date of contract of sale, the remainder, in payments as may be agreed upon, bearing six per cent interest; and irrigable agricultural lands in tracts of forty acres or more.

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Maps of the Land Grant will be forwarded on application and properly accredited persons desire to inspect grazing lands, with a view to purchase and establish stock ranches, will be given facilities for that purpose.

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